

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 12, with the following paragraph:

-- In order to more fully understand and determine potential therapeutics, antibiotic and biologics for various organisms, efforts have been taken to sequence the genomes of a number of organisms. For example the Human Genome Project began with the specific goal of obtaining the complete sequence of the human genome and determining the biochemical function(s) of each gene. To date, the project has resulted in sequencing a substantial portion of the human genome (J. Roach, on the website of the University of Washington (Gibbs, 1995)). At least twenty-one other genomes have already been sequenced, including, for example, *M. genitalium* (Fraser et al., 1995), *M. jannaschii* (Bult et al., 1996), *H. influenzae* (Fleischmann et al., 1995), *E. coli* (Blattner et al., 1997), and yeast (*S. cerevisiae*) (Mewes et al., 1997). Significant progress has also been made in sequencing the genomes of model organism, such as mouse, *C. elegans*, *Arabidopsis* sp. and *D. melanogaster*. Several databases containing genomic information annotated with some functional information are maintained by different organization, and are accessible via the internet, for example, the websites of the Institute for Genomic Research; the University of Wisconsin Laboratory for Genetics; Stanford University's Dept. of Genetics; the Los Alamos National Laboratories HIV databases; the National Center for Biotechnology Information; the European Bioinformatics Institute; the Institut Pasteur Bio Netbook; and the Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research. The raw nucleic acid sequences in a genome can be converted by one of a number of available algorithms to the amino acid sequences of proteins, which carry out the vast array of processes in a cell. Unfortunately, these raw protein sequence data do not immediately describe how the proteins function in the cell. Understanding the details of various cellular processes (e.g., metabolic pathways, signaling between molecules, cell division, etc.) and which proteins carry out which processes, is a central goal in modern cell biology. --